

DOMESTIC MISSIONS

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church.

APRIL, 1863.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—A brief survey of the field occupied by the Domestic Committee will show the magnitude of the work committed to their care; to be brief, it must be chiefly a statement of facts.

1. In *Maine*, under the Rt. Rev. G. Burgess, D.D., the Committee have three stations where they have for some years aided in supporting three missionaries at an expense of \$500 a year. The whole number of clergy in the diocese is 15, of parishes, 18; population of the State, 628,276; square miles, 30,000.

2. In *New-Hampshire*, under the Rt. Rev. C. Chase, D.D., there are also three stations and three missionaries at an annual cost of \$600. One station has just become self-supporting. The Bishop writes: "I can truly say that all over New-Hampshire there is a remarkable state of feeling as respects the Church, old prejudices have wonderfully abated." Clergy, 14; parishes, 17; population, 326,072; sq. miles, 9280.

3. In *Delaware*, under the Rt. Rev. A. Lee, D.D., the Committee have but one missionary, in whose support they aid to the amount of \$150. The Bishop has this year asked only this sum, his diocese receiving considerable aid from other sources. Clergy in the diocese, 17; parishes 29; population of the State, 112,213; square miles, 2120.

4. In *Ohio*, under the Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D.D., there are at present two missionaries. This diocese, to which \$500 is now appropriated, in former years has shared largely in the expenditures of the Society; its present home strength is such that new fields will expect to draw aid from it. Clergy in the diocese, 85; parishes, 96; population of the State, 2,339,599; square miles, 39,964.

5. In *Michigan*, under the Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D.D., about eight or nine missionaries are usually employed on an appropriation of \$1500 per annum. The missionary work in this State began when it was a Territory, more than thirty years ago; it has been steadily pursued and largely blessed. Most of its strong and flourishing parishes were founded by the Domestic missionaries of the Church. A field of special interest, partly from its isolation, partly from the peculiar circumstances of its population, is presented at the present time among the settlements and towns of the mining region on the shore of Lake Superior. Clergy, 54; parishes, 56; population, 749,112; square miles, 56,243.

6. In *Indiana*, under the Rt. Rev. George Upfold, D.D., the Committee have eleven stations, and ten missionaries. The salaries of the missionaries and the special funds for objects in the diocese, usually amount to about \$2500. All, or nearly all its parishes are the fruits of missionary labor. Clergy of the diocese, 23; parishes, 30; population of the State, 1,330,941; square miles, 33,809.

7. In *Kentucky*, under the Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, D.D., the Society has seven stations, and six missionaries, the annual expenditure being \$1400. Two or three parishes existed in Kentucky when the Society began to support missionaries in that field, but most of the parishes out of Louisville and Lexington have been planted and nurtured by missionaries of the Society. The present disastrous civil war has imposed heavy burdens and trials upon those in the field, and established for them a claim to the sympathy of the Church. Clergy of the diocese, 26; parishes, 36; population, 1,155,703; square miles, 37,630.

8. In *Illinois*, under the Rt. Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, D.D., the Committee have eight or nine missionaries, among whom are distributed an appropriation of \$1300. The prominent position and great resources of Illinois show that it is destined to an eminence of power and influence in the West. The institutions of the Gospel should be now nurtured that they may possess their proper place in the future. Clergy, 70; parishes, 90; population, 1,711,753; square miles, 50,722.

9. In *Wisconsin*, under the Rt. Rev. J. Kemper, D.D., the revered first Missionary Bishop of the North-West, ten or twelve stations are usually filled by as many missionaries. One of these is the Indian mission among the Oneidas near Green Bay. The scale of missionary expenditures in Wisconsin by the Committee including all objects, is about \$3500 per annum. The present strength of the Church in Wisconsin is purely of missionary origin and nurture. Clergy of the diocese, 52; parishes, 62; population, 775,873; square miles, 53,924.

10. In *Minnesota*, under the Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D.D., the Committee have twelve stations, all filled with laborers zealous in the cause of Christ. This field has attracted much of the attention of the Church, and bids fair to yield a rich harvest. Its beloved and active Bishop has established two missions among the Indians, which are not included among the Committee's stations. Some of the stations among the settlers were last year nearly broken up by the Indian troubles, but are now regaining their former prosperity. The expenditures of the Committee are about \$3500 a year. Clergy of the diocese, 22; parishes, 39; population of the State, 162,022; square miles, 81,259.

11. In *Iowa*, under the Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, D.D., the stations and missionaries of the Society are six in number, but in nearly all the cases, each station includes two or more points where parishes have been started under favorable prospects. The energy and zeal of the Bishop, directed not only to the planting of the Church by zealous missionaries in various parts of the State, but to the establishment of a Church College and Seminary, foreshadow the success which will crown his labors. The expenditures of the Society for the last three years have been at the rate of \$3500 per annum. Clergy of the diocese, 33; parishes, 43; population of the State, 674,948; square miles, 51,000.

12. In *Missouri*, under the Rt. Rev. C. S. Hawks, D.D., about \$2000 a year are expended in the support of six or eight missionaries. This State, lying on the border between the North and the South, has been a difficult field to cultivate, and, since the present troubles, has been one of peculiar hardship to the missionaries. A brighter day, we trust, is before it, when the missionary energies of the Church may be applied to it with abundant success. Clergy of the diocese, 21; parishes, 32; population of the State, 1,182,317; square miles, 67,330.

13. In the *Indian Territory* S.W. of Mo., the Society has no mission.

14. In *Kansas*, under the Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, D.D., an expenditure was made through the Domestic Committee by their auxiliary, the Ep. Miss. Asso. for the West, averaging, for several years, some \$4000 a year. This auxiliary having closed its accounts with the Committee, most of the missionaries in Kansas have been otherwise provided for. The Committee have one missionary, whose salary is \$400. Clergy of the diocese, 8; parishes, 12; population, 107,110; square miles, 81,000.

15. In *Nebraska*, under the Rt. Rev. J. C. Talbot, D.D., the Committee have six stations and five missionaries, occupying points on the west bank of the Missouri river. This Territory, from its frontier position, has strong claims upon the missionary zeal of the Church. It is our duty to see that its people early have the institutions of the Gospel planted among them. The Missionary Bishop of the North-West has his residence in the Territory; and, besides endeavoring to provide it with missionaries, he is about to found a Female Seminary in the interest of the Church, to be early followed by a Theological School at the place of his residence. Expenditure, including the salary of the Missionary Bishop and special objects, about \$4000. Clergy, 5; parishes, 6; population of the Territory, about 30,000; square miles, about 78,000.

16. In *Dakota*, under Bishop Talbot, there is one missionary. This immense Territory, embracing the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, has settlements only in the south-eastern portion; in the future it will be the field of important missionary work. Expenditure, \$500; clergy, 1; parishes, 2; population, 8000; square miles, 270,000.

17. In *Idaho* no missionary work has yet been performed. This is a Territory just formed chiefly out of Dakota and Washington, and is nearly equally divided by the Rocky Mountains. The portion on the east is under Bishop Talbot; that on the west is under Bishop Scott. The recent discoveries of gold have suddenly drawn thither a considerable population. Should the anticipations of those who profess to be informed, be in any good degree realized, an expenditure of \$3000 or \$4000 will be early needed to start missions. Clergy, 0; parishes, 0; population, 11,000; square miles, 179,770.

18. In *Colorado*, under Bishop Talbot, a highly interesting field is presented. The work, other than that performed by the Bishop, has been self-sustaining. In addition to the parishes now established, two more could be added almost as soon as the work of the missionary should begin. To provide for the wants of this mining Territory, which already numbers its cities, in or at the base of the Rocky Mountains, of 5000 to 10,000 inhabitants, the Committee should send out two laborers as soon as suitable persons for that mining community can be found. After

an outlay of perhaps \$2000, these stations would be self-sustaining. Clergy, 2; parishes, 2; population, 40,000; square miles, 100,800.

19. In *New-Mexico*, the Society has no missionary. Spanish is chiefly the spoken language. Loud and earnest appeals for help come from that Territory; and measures are inaugurated which, it is hoped, will lead to the establishment of missions there. The population is, in some measure, pastoral, but will also soon be largely mining. Perhaps \$2000 a year, or more, may be required for a time, if it should be found advisable to begin the work with a good force. Clergy, 0; parishes, 0; population of the Territory, 90,000; square miles, 125,000.

20. In *Arizona*, the time for beginning missionary work will soon arrive. This Territory, just formed out of the western half of New-Mexico, will be settled by a mining population. Little is known respecting its prospects, but high expectations are held out. Clergy, 0; parishes, 0; population of the Territory, 8000; square miles, 130,000.

21. In *Utah*, under Bishop Talbot, no good opening for missionary work has yet been offered. The Bishop expects to visit the Territory the approaching summer. Clergy, 0; parishes, 0; population of the Territory, 40,000; square miles, 120,000.

22. In *Nevada*, under Bishop Talbot, there is an inviting field of labor. This new mining Territory bids fair to be one of the most productive in the world, and the institutions of the Church should go into it with the flood of its immigration. The Bishop will soon visit it and report its condition. Clergy, 1; parishes, 2; population of the Territory, 35,000; square miles, 81,000.

23. In *California*, under the Rt. Rev. W. I. Kip, D.D., the Committee have two missionaries and four stations. When the arrangements for the year are complete, the number of missionaries will be increased to four or five. The opportunities for church extension in this diocese are many and fruitful. Probable expenditure, \$4000. Clergy, 19; parishes, 21; population of the State, 380,016; square miles, 188,982.

24. In *Oregon*, under the Rt. Rev. T. F. Scott, D.D., the Society has only three missionaries, but anxiously desires to add two or three more. The State is developing itself as an agricultural one, to which an impulse has been given by the gold discoveries in its eastern portion, and on Salmon River in Western Idaho. Missionaries, willing to abide patiently by their work and endure its hardships, will have the satisfaction of ultimate success. Expenditures, including the salary of the Missionary Bishop and special objects, usually about \$4000. Clergy, 7; parishes, 10; population of the State, 52,464; square miles, 83,000.

25. In *Washington*, under Bishop Scott, the Society has had two missionaries. At the present moment there are none. There are three stations. The characteristics of the field resemble Oregon. Usual expenditure, \$1000; clergy, 2; parishes, 4; population of the Territory, 11,578; square miles, 120,000.

Such is the immense Domestic field at present open to missionary work. For its proper cultivation the Committee need a three-fold increase of men and means. *Pray ye the Lord of the harvest. Be ready to give, and glad to distribute.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Sanbornton Bridge—Rev. M. A. Herrick.

IN submitting this my fourth semi-annual report, I am aware that the apparent results of the last half year's labor are much smaller than could be wished. A variety of causes, entirely beyond my control, have contributed to this result. But it would be quite unsafe to infer from this that the interests of the station were suffering a retrograde movement. So far from it, I am sure that at no time have the prospects of the Church at this place been so encouraging as now. Our congregation has increased about one third during the past year; indeed, we can not increase much more without enlarging our church. During the two years the parish has been in operation it has furnished two candidates for the sacred ministry of the Church, both of whom are at present in New-York; a fact which I record with great thankfulness. And what is still more encouraging, Churchly ideas are steadily winning their way among the people, who exhibit such a readiness to hear and learn the good old ways of the Church, as I believe is rarely witnessed in a New-England village.

MICHIGAN.

Brooklyn and Cambridge—Rev. W. N. Lyster.

I HAD hoped that this report would inform you of the completion and consecration of All Saints' Church, Brooklyn, which is perhaps the most substantial, commodious, and beautiful church-edifice of its dimensions in our diocese. A few more days' work and (D. V.) it will be in readiness for the Bishop's solemn services. Our chief delays have arisen from the scarcity of mechanics, or rather from the necessity felt by some of them to attend to their own farms, where, in these war-days, so very few laborers can be hired to till the ground. Oh! in how many ways does this unhappy strife check the march of the Prince of Peace!

Our number of baptisms, (especially adult,) confirmations, and added communicants, is encouraging; and the average of attendance on our ministry respectable, and evidently increasing; yet in

this, as you perceive from the accompanying statistics, there has been much reduction since last year—partly occasioned by enlistments in the army, partly by deaths, and partly from my having withdrawn my services from Springville, to bestow them on All Saints', Brooklyn. I still officiate three times on each Sunday—at Brooklyn, morning and evening; and in the afternoon, in St. Michael and All Angels', Cambridge.

Trenton and Wyandotte—Rev. M. Ward.

The progress which I have to report is small; it may prove, however, to be more considerable in reality than in appearance; results are yet in a great measure to be developed.

Missionary operations are often wonderfully impeded by removals. The Sunday-school in Trenton, which might contain more than fifty children, is necessarily closed for the present, because no one capable of conducting it, in the absence of the clergyman, is left in the congregation.

The village of Wyandotte has the prospect of large increase in its population during the coming year. The vestry of St. Stephen's are preparing to make a vigorous and determined effort for the erection of a church-edifice at the opening of the spring. The importance of this locality as a field for missionary labor does not diminish, nor is it likely to need missionary aid many years longer. The lack of a house for holy offices which it can call its own, places the congregation at great disadvantage. It is next to impossible that a Sunday-school should be had separate from that kept in operation by the Methodists, while our public services are celebrated in their house of worship.

One Sunday out of four I officiate in Macomb county, regularly serving two stations eight miles apart for a few sheep in the wilderness, and for numbers who are very much like wild goats.

INDIANA.

Cannelton—Rev. W. L. Githens.

I HAVE now been your missionary at Cannelton a little more than two years. I hoped when I came here, the second

Sunday in November, 1860, that long before now we should have been a self-supporting parish; and I believe that we could have been, but for this distressing war, and the many evils attending it. And now, at the end of two years, instead of being any nearer self-supporting, the contributions from the congregation to the support of a missionary have diminished more than one half. I very much regret this, and am exceedingly disappointed that this mission station could not now, after receiving aid for two years, have been added to the number of self-supporting in the Diocese. And *financially*, the future looks dark and gloomy. I have had services, and preached twice every Sunday. Have had service and lecture on each Saint's Day, and often other services during the week; and until the past few weeks I have superintended the Sunday-school and taught a boys' Bible-class. We were compelled to dismiss our school some six weeks since, on account of the small-pox, which is raging here. It is now subsiding, and I hope and trust we can soon resume our school. There is still the same interest in the Church, good congregations, full responses, excellent attention, and love for Church principles, etc.

In the two years that I have been the missionary here, there have been added to the Church in holy baptism 104; 16 adults, and 88 children. By confirmation, 59. I have solemnized 23 marriages and officiated at 37 funerals. I feel that the Church here has, by the blessing of God, accomplished a great work. Even the influence of this little mission has extended, too, beyond this town. Members of our Church, by baptism and confirmation, are living in six different States. Many are soldiers in the army. Out of my own class ten are in the army, and one brave boy rests in a soldier's grave. It is gratifying to know, from letters which I receive from many of them, that in all the confusion, temptation, and *unreligiosity* of camp-life, they still retain their love for the church and Sunday-school, and write that when Sunday comes they long to be back in St. Luke's again. Thus there is much to encourage, even in these troublous times, and your missionary often is cheered in the work here, and has bright hopes for the future. I thank the Committee for their kindness in the past, and if they can continue to sustain a missionary here, I hope the results of the

future, in building up the Church, and spreading her catholic truths and doctrines, in the conversion of sinners, in the gathering into the fold of Christ many wandering ones, will be their reward, "their treasure in heaven," "their bread cast upon the waters, to be gathered after many days."

Plymouth and Warsaw—Rev. L. P. Tschiffely.

I forward my report for the year ending December 31st, 1862, wishing, however, that it was not so devoid of interest, and was less meager in its facts.

PLYMOUTH.

Under God's blessing, this station has had much success. We have much work in store, which has been necessarily suspended on account of the times. Money seems to flow into other channels, and but little can be diverted to Christ's work.

The interest in the services is increasing, and whenever it can be done, the little chapel is opened for divine service on holy days, and not only in the services is this interest manifested, but as well in the claims of the Church.

The Sunday-school does not increase as yet in numbers. Yet much progress has been made by those who have been regular in their attendance, and the hearts of these were gladdened on the eve of Christmas by a sight new to them—the Christmas-tree.

We have no cause to be discouraged. It will take time to awaken interest and keep it alive, to remove prejudices and lead men into the ark of safety; but with a firm reliance in our heavenly Father, the Church's day must soon come, and success be hers.

WARSAW.

This station has been a source of much solicitude. The services are well attended at present, but there is a lack of interest on the part of the attendants themselves, an indifference that shocks one at the little reverence man has for the temple of God. They have been urged to participate in the service, time and time again; but it seems to have had but little effect. I am discouraged with my work there. I speak it in all frankness. But there are some faithful ones there, and with them I look for better things.

The Sunday-school still exists, and is doing very well; but if a library could be

obtained for it, it would be better. Some of the communicants have gone away, and thus the burden falls upon the few who have entered, I am glad to say, with commendable zeal into their work.

For one year I have been the servant of the Society, and, looking back over so short a period, may safely say that some work has been done in a field where, to myself, there seemed naught but discouragements. If there have been failures it has been my fault, and I can only pray that God may give me grace to labor more faithfully in my Maker's service. Very many kindnesses have been extended to myself and family by those among whom we labor, and an effort has been made to make us more comfortable during the coming year. So far, although stinted at times, we have lacked nothing, and in regard to our temporal comfort we can have no cause for complaint.

My earnest prayers arise that all the chiefs of Missions may come forward cheerfully and raise this heavy load which has fallen upon you, and also give liberally to carry on this glorious work of the Saviour.

ILLINOIS.

Warsaw—Rev. W. L. Bostwick.

WE have lost in the number of families, communicants, and Sunday-school teachers by removals. Owing to lack of teachers and other influences, some of the Sunday-school scholars have been drawn away from the school.

I failed to administer the holy communion the usual number of times, owing to absence in August and September, sickness in October and December, and a violent rain-storm on Christmas-day, which kept the congregation at home.

Although there has been much to discourage me during the past year, I would here mention with pleasure that the ladies of the parish held a second festival recently, by which they realized somewhat over one hundred dollars, and now have on hand more than two hundred dollars towards the proposed church improvements.

In addition to my little salary, which has been paid with a good degree of promptness, on New-Year's eve, I received a donation visit from parishioners and other friends. Besides the pleasant social gathering and usual festivity of such occasions,

there were substantial tokens of good wishes, in the shape of flour, wood, and money; say about seventy dollars, chiefly in money.

Arcola, etc., Ill. Central R.R.—
Rev. J. W. Osborne.

During the past quarter I have attended to all the duties of my regular work, besides the demand upon my time and strength to baptize children of those who love the Church. In one instance I travelled two hundred and twenty miles, and, according to an appointment previously made, preached in a school-house, and baptized seven children of English parents. One family came seven miles across the prairie in a wagon with three children, one of whom was almost frozen to death, although they were well wrapped up in bed-quilts.

How very wonderful are the works of the Almighty to the children of men! Several years ago it was my happy lot to worship in St. Peter's Church in Sharp street, in my native city of Baltimore. That holy man of God, the Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, was the good and faithful rector. It was his custom to instruct the children publicly in the church on Sunday afternoon, once a month. It was my privilege to be very often present on those happy occasions. Yet I did not then think that five of the children in that beautiful group would be associated with me in the work of the Lord in this Western land. Yet so it is. Five of the children of Hon. Hezekiah Niles, who for many years was the proprietor and editor of *Niles's Register*, are now with me here. Three of the boys are now men of families, and are members of my vestry. Two of those pretty little girls are now married ladies with families, all in the Church with me here, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. Thus the children and grandchildren of Mr. Niles (who was the friend of my honored father) are all sweetly singing:

"We are travelling home to God,
In the way our fathers trod."

The great and the good Bishop Henshaw rests from his labor with Christ in glory, yet the fruits of his patient toil are now made manifest in those he so faithfully trained up for Christ and his Church.

Since writing the above, I have been smitten down with bilious fever, and now I am very sick. I have several things to write, but I am too weak to do so.

Wilmington.—Rev. A. E. Wells.

The parish has had an unusual amount of trouble this year in the loss of some of its most efficient members, with many other discouragements; but it has lived through them all, and is, I believe, in as good condition as it was before the war broke out. This is more than can be said of many of our weak parishes. I have for a couple of months held service every other afternoon at a school-house, about ten miles out in the country, where there is a very intelligent community, mostly Vermonters.

KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green—Rev. Samuel Ringgold.

By referring to my report for 1861, I find that when it was written we were without a place of worship, our church being occupied for a hospital. I have the same state of things to report at present. I have already informed you of the success of my efforts to procure the necessary means to refit our church after its first occupation as a hospital; but we had no sooner finished the improvements and repairs than the church was again occupied as it was before. To-morrow, if the day is suitable for removing the patients, the church will be vacated; but I fear my people have not heart enough left to undertake the necessary repairs, and unless we get help from abroad, it will most probably have to remain closed, although there are abundant reasons for making every possible exertion *just now* to maintain the services of our Church. A few facts will enable you the better to understand the condition of things here. At the breaking out of the war this town numbered three thousand three hundred inhabitants. The strongest denomination here in point of numbers is the Baptist. They have a large new church-building that cost fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, but they have been without a pastor for more than two years, and the congregation is so divided, that there is no prospect of their having another very soon. The next denomination in point of numbers is the Methodist. They have an excellent church-building, but have been without a preacher for a year, and no

present prospect of another. The next, in point of numbers, and the first in wealth and respectability, is the Presbyterian. They had a very handsome church-building, but it has been much damaged by the war, and is now occupied as a hospital. They have a minister, an able and talented young man, but he has held no service for the last four or five months, and is now supporting himself by writing. The Campbellites number only some three or four members, but they have an excellent church-building, which they have leased to me for three years, free of rent, and are not at all likely to want it at the expiration of that time. Two years ago the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians numbered from one hundred and fifty to two hundred members each; and the fact that none of these denominations can now sustain a minister, whilst it proves the deplorable condition of our town, shows at the same time a wide field of usefulness open to our Church. Shall that field be occupied? Only think of it—a town of three thousand inhabitants, with two thousand sick in the hospitals, and an army of six or eight thousand men in camp—with no place of worship open on Sunday but a miserable little school-house that will scarcely hold fifty persons—yet this has been the case in Bowling Green for four or five months past! Here no Sunday bell is heard; no house of prayer, with open doors, invites the soldier in; and yet the missionary is compelled to turn aside from the work to which he was ordained, to toil like any laborer for bread, day after day and night after night, till health and energy and hope are gone, and the sick heart turns with an earnest longing to the quiet grave, and a haven of rest beyond.

Your favor of the 16th ultimo only reached me yesterday. The check which it contained was gratefully received, covering the amount due me on the 1st inst., and ten dollars, a special contribution from a Churchman in Hartford, Ct., towards repairing my church. This ten dollars is far more to me just now than so much money. It gives me hope and energy and zeal to undertake what yesterday seemed a hopeless task—the refitting of my church.

P. S.—After writing the above, my husband was taken suddenly very ill. He had before requested me to copy and send you this.

E. R.

Paris — Rev. J. A. Merriek.

Since my last report, the calamity which has fallen upon the nation has increased rather than diminished, in its distressing influences upon the popular mind in this part of the Church's field. One result to be mentioned here, but most lamentable, is the general estrangement of the mind and heart of Christian people from holy things; a state of affairs which pains and discourages the faithful pastor, and adds to his cares much, uncalled for in ordinary times, demanding of him the more patient endurance.

In my own instance, illustrative of this condition of things, families have removed to opposite regions of country; individuals have entered the antagonistic armies; and those who remain, are, as might be expected, not exempt from the feelings indicative of their sympathies with either party.

This, of course, has weakened the parish, as it has already broken up other congregations, and has diminished our ability in pecuniary matters; in fact, it has been openly acknowledged that the very existence of the Church, in this part of Kentucky, now depends, humanly speaking, on my continuance amid these desolations. May God grant, that, if the greater trials which are anticipated, come upon us, we may be openly sustained by his help.

But, notwithstanding all the troubles that have visited us, my labors have been in no instance interrupted by any cause. A prudent reserve has been maintained by me as a pastor, with regard to the questions, outside our heavenly ministry, which now distract the community; so that, on the several occasions when military detachments from the opposing armies successively took possession here, we continued our services without interference, whilst the sectarian houses of worship were closed, and their preachers compelled to absent themselves. Those who, in their pulpits yield to the popular demand, must abide by the consequences; the Church's pastor must follow the will of the Chief Bishop; He opens the Church as an ark of refuge to the distressed.

Though so many have been taken from us, the number of our communicants has increased; they have been gathered in from without, though few in number.

Our present force is four times greater than at my induction; and, had all remained, the present number would have been six times greater. The baptisms have increas-

ed in their proportion; and in all departments of the pastoral work, strictly personal — preaching, catechising, supervising the Sunday and week-day parochial teachings of the schools, multiplying the Church's occasions of service, and in the employment of all other of the Church's instrumentalities for holy living — I have conscientiously tried to do my duty to my flock.

Beyond these, I have also ministered to the hospitals of the opposing armies; have held other and public services in the church, for the soldiers; distributed large numbers of prayer-books, tracts, and the "Soldier's Prayer-Book" among them; and in several instances, encouraged the work of our church-members among the sick soldiery, in offering our homes as hospitals and their attentions as nurses.

MINNESOTA.

Stockton and Minnesota City — Rev. B. Evans.

Our in this far-off west, we are, at last, realizing some of the evils of our nation's civil war. The last call from the President for volunteers has taken from me all my young men—but one—both in Stockton and Minnesota City. My eldest son is among the number enlisted. And, as if to make my misery more intense, two weeks after my son left his home, an order from the Governor of Minnesota pressed my poor old horse into service against the Indian outbreak on the frontier of our state.

Being left almost without a congregation, and bereft of a son, on whom I had leaned when physical and manual labor were required, I felt as if my days of usefulness had departed, and I should go to my grave in sorrow and sadness. Divine goodness and mercy have sustained me.

For three months we have held a Sunday-school in Stockton. It is our first effort, delayed thus long, because we had but two or three children of Episcopal families in our mission; also, because the children of the village had been for years collected into a Sunday-school on the "union system," and taught by four or five persons of as many different religious names. We remained quiet and neutral. Having, however, lost our adults, we were moved to a new effort in a new direction, and started an Episcopal Sunday-school;

we have twenty scholars, four teachers, and one superintendent. The latter is the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Bayard, of New-York City. Our instruction and library books are those published by the P. E. S. S. Union. We are sadly in need of more and a greater variety. Will some Eastern parish help us?

Our graveyard is not yet fenced; we lack the means. My good parishioners have furnished the church and vestry-room with stoves, and sent six dollars for Domestic Missions.

Winona—Rev. J. H. Waterbury.

Inclosed please find receipt for eight dollars, collection for Domestic Missions. When your Advent appeal came to us, we had no place for worship, but on Christmas eve we opened our new church; though with but a rough coat of plastering, and temporary seats borrowed from a public hall. A few evergreens made it appear quite like "the days of yore." We expect to have the church probably pewed and ready for service by the time of the Bishop's visitation. I have now a class of adults preparing for baptism, confirmation, and the Lord's Supper. We need but a few more dollars to finish the church, complete in every particular. Ninety prayer-books are furnished by Mrs. E. W. Laight, of New-York: the Bible and prayer-books for chancel by Mrs. J. E. Matthews: the windows by individuals of the congregation: two fine Gothic chairs by two young men: the communion service, full set, by ladies of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee: stoves and pipe by the hardware merchants of this place: the lamps by several merchants: the surplice and carpets by Ladies' Social Circle: the vestry-room by the Rector, who pays for materials and work in tuition of parish-school children. God blesses us every week, above all we can desire or deserve. The parish-school is full, and we hope to have a separate building for it in the spring. We think of trying to build two stories; one for the minister's family, the other for his school, thus saving between one and two hundred dollars a year rent. With the low price of lumber here, five hundred dollars would about accomplish so desirable a plan for comfort and education.

Since Christmas, we have had full congregations each Sunday; the Sunday-

school is again filling up, and when the church is consecrated, free of debt, on the day before Convention, every sitting will probably have been rented.

The work has progressed beyond our most sanguine expectations, and we have a goodly heritage. There is, however, much to be done. Among six male and over forty female communicants, besides many that have withheld an open confession of Christ, with the worldliness and recklessness prevailing at the West, you may be sure there is "work enough, and work that should be done" for Christ and his holy Church.

For a time the tide of popular feeling was for exterminating the Indians, and, of course, disparagement of Indian missions; but now, I am happy to say, that the conservative religion of the Church, and the wise counsels of our beloved Bishop are prevailing, and we anticipate a full response to his missionary appeal.

A Baptist elder in this city pronounces unqualified confidence in our Bishop, and says he is "the best man in the State."

May God bless our young and border diocese.

Point Douglas (Itineracy)—Rev. T. Wilcoxson.

I still divide my time much as I did when I last reported. I spend every other Sunday at Douglas and Basswood Grove, giving a morning and an evening service at the former place, and an afternoon service at the latter. Every fourth Sunday I hold morning service at Cannon Falls, giving an evening service eight miles south in the town of Warsaw. And every fourth Sunday I visit Stillwater, having full morning service and the holy communion at half-past ten o'clock, and evening prayer and catechising at two o'clock. The same evening, I have service five miles south of Stillwater.

Every Wednesday evening I officiate in the school-house at Basswood Grove, and every Thursday evening in the school-house at Douglas. I also have service once a month on Friday evening five miles south of Stillwater.

The attendance upon our services is very good at Basswood Grove, Cannon Falls, and Warsaw. There is also some improvement in the congregations at Douglas, and, I hope, by faithful visiting among the people, to induce a still better attendance.

OREGON.

Salem, etc.—Rev. J. R. W. Sellwood.

Our prospects at Salem, though not so flattering as I could wish, are brightening up a little; and I doubt not that the Episcopal Church will acquire a firm footing in this place; but it will need a large share of patience and perseverance.

Last Sunday I had the pleasure of the company of our Bishop; he preached in the forenoon and evening to large and attentive audiences; in the forenoon the rite of Confirmation was administered to three persons, (who also received at his hands the Holy Communion;) one married lady, one of my sons, and another young man, who has been a member of our Bible-class for some six months. The Bishop preached also on Saturday evening.

Some two months since I recommenced our Sunday evening services; so that now I have every Sunday forenoon and evening regular services; also Sunday-school and Bible-class in the afternoon. My congregations appear to be increasing a little; and more interest has been manifested of late by several of the congregation. A few Sundays since I baptized the lady who was confirmed, and also her little son. In the morning I endeavor to sow the seed, and in the evening not to withhold my hand, not knowing whether this or that shall prosper, or whether both shall be alike good; and I look up to the Lord of the harvest in prayer and faith for a blessing on my labors.

Later date.

The festival of Christmas-eve was celebrated here as usual. The little church of St. Paul was most beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens, and illuminated. Long before the time of commencing service, the church was filled to overflowing; quite a number could not get inside at all. The service was opened by a thrilling anthem from the choir,

"How beautiful in Zion," etc. At the proper time in the service, while the choir and congregation sang the 90th hymn, a lady came forward to the chancel for baptism. It was a delightful sight to see one coming out before a large congregation of friends and neighbors, confessing before them all that she renounced the vain pomp and glory of the world and the sinful desires of the flesh. The service was one that will long be remembered by those who witnessed it.

On Christmas-day the church was open for divine worship at the usual time of morning service. The congregation was not very large, although as many were present as could be expected, there being numerous enticements to draw people away from the house of God.

During the three months last past, two of our communicants that formerly resided at Salem are now returned. The lady baptized on Christmas-eve is now ready for confirmation and communion.

My routine of services is much the same as it has been for some time past. My congregation on Sunday mornings has been improving of late, and quite an interest has been lately manifested by the ladies of the church in making preparations to carpet the chancel and aisle, and other things which are needed to beautify and adorn the house of God.

Ever since I have been in Oregon, Providence has blessed me with uninterrupted health; so that, in season and out of season, in the church and in the workshop, by the way-side and in the dwelling, I have been enabled and have endeavored to spread the glad tidings of salvation by faith in a crucified Redeemer; and I hope from this time to my death I may more than ever live to him. While I am permitted to stay in the Church militant, may God endue me with the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit, and enable me earnestly to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. May I not only preach Christ crucified, but also live by faith on the Son of God, die in the Lord, and finally live and reign with Christ in worlds of light and everlasting felicity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from February 21st to March 24th, 1868.

Maine.					
Eastport—Christ, E. W. French, Esq.,	\$20 00		Newark—House of Prayer,.....	\$10 00	
			Princeton—Trinity, T.,	4 00	
			Salem—St. John's,.....	28 00	\$77 62
New-Hampshire.			Pennsylvania.		
Claremont—Trinity,.....	\$28 00		Eckley—St. James',.....	5 00	
Hanover—St. Thomas',.....	4 25		East-Birmingham—St. Mark's,.....	5 00	
Hopkinton—St. Andrew's, \$5.15; Mrs.			Great Valley—St. Peter's, special for		
E. Chase, \$6,.....	11 15		Rev. R. H. Weller,.....	5 00	
A Chaplain in the Navy,.....	20 00	63 40	Philadelphia—St. Peter's, special for		
Vermont.			Rev. E. A. Goodnough, \$25; con-		
Fairfax—Christ,.....	8 00		tribution of a member for support		
Norwich—St. Andrew's,.....	1 50		of a missionary at St. Cloud, Minn.,		
Windsor—St. Paul's S. S., for Oneida			\$250,.....	275 00	
Indian Miss.,.....	8 60	13 10	"An old Churchman,".....	200 00	
Massachusetts.			J. W. S., for Rev. R. H. Weller,...	1 00	
Boston—Horatio Chickering, Esq.,...	25 00		Pittsburgh—T. S. Knapp, by S. C.		
Cambridge—Christ, "J. G.," \$50; "a			Brown,.....	2 00	
member," \$10,.....	60 00		Pottsville—Trinity, 15th Annivers'y, &	1 00	
Pittsfield—Mrs. E. A. N., semi-annual			West-Whiteland—St. Paul's,.....	15 00	509 00
contribution,.....	50 00	135 00	Maryland.		
Rhode Island.			Bladensburg—E. B. Stephen, Esq.,...	1 00	
Pawtucket—Trinity,.....	10 50		Chestertown—Chester Parish, for 1861		
Connecticut.			and 1862,.....	54 00	
Bethel—St. Thomas',.....	11 50		Harford Co.—St. Mary's,.....	20 00	
Bridgeport—"C. B.",.....	2 00		Nanjemoj—Rev. Robert Prout,...	50 00	
Central Village—St. Paul's,.....	1 00		Oaxford—Trinity, Miss Mary Chamber-		
East-Haven—Christ,.....	5 00		lain, for Nashota daily bread, \$2;		
Great Barrington—St. James', Mrs.			for Rev. R. H. Weller, \$2,.....	4 00	129 00
H. E. Pynecheon,.....	1 00		Kentucky.		
Hartford—Christ,.....	43 61		Louisville—Christ, sp'l for Bp. Talbot,		77 00
St. John's,.....	47 60		Ohio.		
Kent—St. Andrew's,.....	8 50		Cleveland—Grace, a member, for the		
Litchfield—St. Michael's,.....	25 00		Far West,.....	20 00	
New-Britain—St. Mark's,.....	87 88		Portsmouth—Christ, Mrs. E. Kinney,	5 00	25 00
New-Haven—Trinity,.....	176 00		Illinois.		
North-Guilford—St. John's,.....	8 00		Mound City—Thank-Offering, for God		
Norwich—Christ,.....	65 54		has provided the means, \$4.75; the		
Sharon—Christ,.....	5 00		children, \$1; "J.," \$1; Memorial		
Southport—Trinity,.....	16 91		Off'g from five contrabands, \$3.25,		10 00
Wolcottville—Trinity, 50c.; S. S., \$2.50,	8 00	447 54	Michigan.		
New-York.			Port Huron—Grace,.....	25 00	
Beechwood—St. Mary's,.....	10 84		Ipsilanti—St. Luke's,.....	20 00	45 00
Beekman—St. Mary's, O. H. S., a			Iowa.		
Thank-Offering, \$2; O. S., first-			Janesville—Mrs. M. A. Byram, 50c.;		
fruits of professional services, \$5,...	7 00		for Anoka, \$1,.....	1 50	
Castleton—St. Paul's,.....	10 00		Waterloo—St. Thomas',.....	2 50	4 00
Charlton—St. Paul's, H. A. Dows, Esq.,	5 00		Missouri.		
East-Chester—St. Paul's,.....	17 05		St. Joseph—German Cong'n, \$13.33;		
Fairfield—Trinity,.....	2 00		S. S., \$2.45,.....	15 78	
Mount Vernon—Trinity,.....	4 10		Weston—St. John's,.....	4 22	20 00
Newcastle—St. Mark's,.....	55		Oregon.		
New-York—All Angels',.....	2 00		Portland—Trinity,.....	20 00	
Annunciation, special for Bishop			Miscellaneous.		
Talbot, of which \$25 is from			Anonymous,.....	14 00	
T. B. Coddington, Esq.,.....	145 56		Epis. Miss. Asso.,.....	83 74	
Good Shepherd,.....	8 00		A friend, for Bp. Kip,.....	2 00	49 74
St. James', a member,.....	10 00		Total,.....	\$2,231 90	
Transfiguration, Gen'l, \$126; a			Amount previously acknowledged,....	21,503 64	
member, for Bp. Talbot, for support			Total since October 1,.....	\$24,035 54	
of a missionary at Bellevue			CORRECTION.—\$3.50 received from Trinity Ch., New-Castle, Pa., and acknowledged April, 1862, were acci-		
and Plattsmouth, first third of			dentally omitted in the annual table.		
annual pledge, \$100,.....	226 00				
"M. A. H.,".....	50 00				
A friend,.....	50 00				
Pelham—Christ,.....	25 00				
White Plains—Grace,.....	1 00	569 00			
Western New-York.					
Danville—St. Peter's,.....	3 00				
New-Jersey.					
Jersey City—Grace, \$5; S. S. for Na-					
shotas, \$15.31; for Faribault, \$15.81,		85 62			

FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church.

APRIL, 1863.

CHINA.

THE affliction to which the Mission in China has been subjected, by the loss of the Rev. Cleveland Keith and Mrs. Keith, is renewedly brought to our notice by the following letters recently received from Bishop Boone. There has been delay in the receipt of these letters, owing to the shipwreck of the steamer by which they were sent from China.

Another circumstance brings freshly before us the departure of these faithful missionaries—namely, the expected arrival from San Francisco, Cal., of the remains of Mrs. Keith. These will be looked for in the course of the present month. It is proposed to hold funeral services in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, with which parish church Mrs. Keith was formerly connected, and then to inter those remains in a lot purchased for the purpose in Greenwood Cemetery.

The body of Mr. Keith was not recovered, after the burning of the steamer *Golden Gate*, and concerning it nothing, probably, will be known until “the earth and the sea shall give up their dead.”

The following extract is from Bishop Boone’s letter, dated—

SHANGHAI, *Oct. 24th*, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Letters from Bishop Kip, brought by the mail, just in, have informed us of our sad loss, in the death of Mr. Keith. It is mournful news to us all; most sad to me; I mourn for him almost as for a son. He was a pupil in my Sunday-school class when eight years of age. He brought with him a Testament I presented to him at that age, when he came out to join the Mission, and showed it to me, as a proof he had not forgotten our earlier relationship. He ever regarded me with the utmost respect and affection, and our intercourse has ever been most cordial and confidential.

We labored together with perfect harmony in the translation of the sacred Scriptures into the dialect of this place. His scholarship was good; his diligence admirable. There is none left to take his place. He was a man of feminine purity; simple concerning evil; without an enemy in the whole world.

He met death with the calmness that becomes the follower of Christ, and excited the admiration of all, by his unselfish care of every one’s comfort and safety save his own.

It is truly a grief to us to lose such an one in his early manhood.

Bishop Boone sent, inclosed with the above, the last two letters received by him from Mr. Keith, and from them we give the following extracts:

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 7th*, 1862.

MY DEAR BISHOP: I understand that the Delaware is to go direct to Shanghai on the tenth, and take time by the forelock, to give you an account of our progress. I intend to send you a file of a weekly paper from here, with the last news.

My last note to you left us fairly on board the Rival. We were under weigh in a few minutes after, and before night were outside and in stormy weather. Our passage was, on the whole, quiet, and as rapid as could be expected; we anchored in the bay here on the thirtieth day out, the twenty-seventh of June. Mrs. Keith continued to be as weak and feeble the whole passage as when we started, but there seemed to be some favorable indications the last few days. The weather was very cold, and the thickest clothing was hardly sufficient for warmth. The captain was kind, and the other passengers, of whom there were seven, kept very quiet, so that, upon the whole, we could hardly have had a more comfortable voyage. We had letters to Mr. Loomis, which I sent by the first opportunity. The next morning early I received a note from him, inclosed in one from another gentleman, stating that he had been ill, and was going out of town the next day. The gentleman who inclosed the note invited me, on behalf of Mrs. Bishop Kip, (the Bishop being away,) to come and make their house our home. He also made the necessary arrangements for getting Mrs. Keith moved. This latter process extended into the night, but was successfully accomplished at last. We took a mattress out of the berth and put it on a door, then laid her on it, and four of us carried it to an open carriage, where it was laid on the seats. The most difficult part was bringing her up-stairs, but that also was safely accomplished. They have been very kind to us, and we have had every comfort which the place affords. The family physician, (Homeopathic,) or rather his partner, (for he was away,) has been very attentive, and we feel that he is doing as well as the nature of the case admits of.

July 11th, 1862.

I scarcely feared for Mrs. Keith's life when I wrote the above, still less did I think the same envelope would bear you the tidings of her death.

The rally of nature which I mentioned was but the last flickering of exhausted life. She failed again from day to day to my eyes, though not to those of the doctor and others, until yesterday. The physician who attended her, and also the one who usually attends the family, both saw her, and agreed, yesterday, to recommend me to take her to a water-cure here. I went in the afternoon to see the keeper of it; found him out, and did not see him until about six p.m., when he called. He did not express much hope of a favorable result, and was the only person who has ever felt at once how sick she was, but perhaps the sinking of life was too evident to be hidden then, for at half-past eleven she was gone. She suffered much agony for an hour or two, but her departure was very peaceful and quiet at the last. The doctor was present, and did something to cause the alleviation. I have all the kindness that can be heaped on me. My first impulse was to return in the vessel which will take this, but I now think it wiser to go East first.

In our last number we inserted an extract from a recent letter from Bishop Boone, in which an earnest call was made for an additional missionary, to be associated with the Rev. D. D. Smith, in his mission in the north of China, near the Gulf of Pechele.

The following appeal from Mr. Smith sets forth the inviting character of the field, and urges, in strong terms, the sending out of a missionary to join him in his work. The representations contained in this letter present, certainly, an urgent case, and can not fail to interest the hearts of our readers. Such appeals make us long for the day when the evils which now afflict us shall be overpast, and means abundant be bestowed to meet the calls which, from the various mission-fields, come pressed upon us.

CHEFOO, CHINA, *Nov. 29th*, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: I do not know whether

you have heard that I have been to Shanghai since my last letter was written.

After the sad bereavement which befell me last summer, I went with my little girl up to Tung Chow Foo, and remained there six or seven weeks with some friends. During my visit there it was almost impossible to settle my mind to any plan for my future work in this province. Out of a little community of missionaries, thirty-two in all, adult and children, nine were taken from us by death. In the mean time my thoughts were in such a troubled state that I did not know whether to remain here, go back to Shanghai, or return to America.

After some correspondence with our Bishop I went down to Shanghai, fully intending to remain there, but after a stay of six weeks I could arrive at no conclusion, save that I must return to this province, and strive to carry on the work which had been begun under such promising circumstances, and which I felt was beginning to reap a blessing. My heart is strongly bound to this people, and all the circumstances of sorrow through which I have passed only make me the more unwilling to abandon them, until a fair trial has been made among them. I have just returned hither, and at once write you to urge, if possible, reasons why, if it can be done, that reinforcements should be sent to us to continue the mission in this part of the empire. I know, and most deeply appreciate, the troubled state of our country, and the consequent embarrassed condition of our Church. I know it must be difficult to find means or men at such a time as this. And yet I can not help hoping, and most fervently praying, that you may be enabled to send out some new laborers for this vineyard, for this most extensive portion of the regions of heathendom.

Although I have been here but a little more than a year, only long enough to acquire a little proficiency in the language, yet I feel that what I have been able to say to them has been blessed among the people. I believe good seed has been sown, and earnestly desire to see the reaping. Tears and blood have been shed here, and a field watered with such precious sprinkling, I feel, must not be relinquished without an effort. I can not bear to give up what is made so very precious to me.

In the village of Chookee, at which I lived, the people are very friendly; and

when I was going away, strongly urged me to come back again among them. And this was from the same people who so vehemently opposed our coming among them. The house in which we lived is still fitted up, and comfortably arranged for any one who may come there to dwell. The climate of this part of China is as healthy as any in the world, and finer than any other that I have seen in China. I am sure no one who comes here need ever repine for the salubrity of their own country, for I am sure that no part of America is more blessed in this respect of climate. We are among the mountains, and, as it were, on an island, with sea-breezes from north and south blowing all ways. It is much cheaper in point of expense of living here than in Shanghai, which I think at this time is an argument somewhat in favor of this province. Whether these people are more impressible, and are more willing to give a hearing ear to the Gospel than in other parts remains to be seen. I am rather under the impression that they are. They are all Chinese alike, and have all the vices and impassiveness and indifference of their nation.

Our mission is now greatly reduced, and we are short-handed in every place where we have a station. I am alone up here, and yearn for help and sympathy. I feel that *this* is an important and interesting part of the country, and I am willing and anxious to continue here, even though it be alone; but this, you know, is not the most advantageous method. *Two* should be together; would that we had a dozen laborers in each field! The death of Mr. Keith has rendered it impossible for any one to come from Shanghai. It is not yet three years since our party, by the Golden Rule, landed, and in counting the number that have been removed from us, native and foreign, those who were useful, or would soon have been useful, I find that twenty-one have gone. The three remaining foreign presbyters are, Mr. Schereschewsky, Mr. Thomson, and myself. Truly we have been sadly reduced. Is it not time, dear brother, that we may expect some arousing in our Church, some new men willing to come out and till these far-away fields?

I thought I had secured one of our native assistants from Shanghai to come up with me and labor here, but he has postponed his coming until the spring. Whether he will then come I do not know. I

do not desire to go away from the village of Chookee, but I can not live there alone. My plan now is to go up to Tung Chow, a city fifty miles further on the coast, and live with some friends of the Presbyterian mission until spring, and place my little girl under the care of a good lady friend there, that I may be near her. I hope to study better there, and to improve much in the language; and occasionally come down on a short visit to the people of Chookee, thus holding on to them as our particular station. This I do, fervently hoping that some new laborers may come out during the course of the coming year, and then we may reoccupy the house that is waiting at any time foreign residents.

I appeal to you then, my dear brother, as the representative of our committee and Church, that something may be done, if it is possible. I know you can appreciate the feeling that prompts me in being thus urgent. Can not I hope that next spring some one or more may be sent to us? I remember well the apparent hopelessness of such an undertaking, when, a little more than three years since, our Bishop visited our seminary, to raise recruits for his mission. I am sure he did not anticipate so prompt an answer. The cases are not parallel, I know, but I do not feel like despairing that, even in such a depressed state of affairs at home, the needs of our mission in China may not be supplied.

May He who knoweth best order this as pleaseth him!

AFRICA.

Letter from the Rev. J. G. Auer.

Cavalla, Jan. 15th, 1863.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: Yesterday, at three P.M., we received your favors from New-York and Baltimore. The Quail brought the mail from board the Stevens and Ann, which were at Sinoe, and are expected at the Cape on Friday, (to-morrow.) An hour after the receipt I left the Asylum for Cavalla, intending to go to Bohlen. But in consideration of Mrs. A.'s continuing illness and very great weakness, and of his and Mr. Hoffman's going to Monrovia in the Stevens, also because I myself am not very well, the Bishop makes me remain on the coast, to supply his and Mr. Hoffman's place as well as I can. I am, usually pretty well

now, but the least exertion brings fever, and I have, moreover, to be carefully watching against what might easily turn to dysentery. Thus it seems my duty is every way to stay longer, but I shall go to Bohlen for a few weeks, as soon as circumstances allow. Our going home to America will not be spared to us; it appears more and more necessary for us all, hoping and trusting to Almighty God, that we may be able to do something for his glory and kingdom there, and after a while return here with new strength. We must cool our bodies and warm our hearts among the friends at home. I very reluctantly came to the resolution to go; but it is pride to think God can not spare us in Africa. He himself will have mercy on her; and he has the means for her salvation in his own mighty and glorious hand.

To the gentleman who sends the bell to Bohlen I shall give my warmest thanks, when it arrives and is fixed in its place. He will receive a letter from me then. But now I must close; the mail is going, and I can only thus shortly thank you for your kind letters.

Pray for us, especially for my dear wife, for she needs God's special protection and help. What weak, poor creatures we are! How could we live a single year in Africa, if God did not open fountains of life and heavenly strength, that flow through our glorified Jesus into us, his frail branches on earth. Oh! for strength always to hold on to him, come what may!

To-morrow I shall return to the Cape, sending Mr. Brownell, the teacher, to Bohlen, with necessary directions.

In the name of our Lord and King, with best love.

Letter from the Rev. C. C. Hoffman.

The following extracts, from a letter written by Mr. Hoffman to a near relative in this country, have been kindly sent to us for insertion in THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

Written without expectation of their being published, these lines portray something of the inner life of the missionary, and furnish a call to deeper sympathy and love for those who in an uncongenial clime thus labor for the salvation of men.

December 12th, 1862.—I make another attempt to finish my letter. This is my

time for writing, half an hour before the prayer-bell rings, at half-past seven. The morning is bright and beautiful; doors and windows all open, sea calm, flowers blooming, birds singing. How does this agree with Christmas-times at home? The Bishop was here yesterday, on his way to Fishtown. He wanted me to go with him, but I hardly felt strong enough. He took some of our native Christians. He goes to endeavor to reconcile two parties who are fighting; they had a battle the other day, when thirty were wounded and nine died. Our hospital is becoming very interesting. We have now nine patients, some of whom are in the building; others come daily for relief. Carrie is there two hours each day, and has morning and evening prayers. She dresses wounds, gives out the medicine, bedding, food, etc. I wish we had one of kindred spirit to aid her, for she has more to do than her strength admits of. If of the many who have had experience in nursing in our afflicted country, one would come, and come at her own expense, a wise, patient, self-sacrificing spirit, (for it would require such in a high degree,) how happy we would be! May our God, who knows our wants, send whom he sees to be fitted. The building is not yet finished; plasterers and carpenters still busy. Grace often goes there with her mother or myself. She is a dear child, a bright mind, very intelligent, and in perfect health. What a blessing! How great a mercy! So unexpected. God is better than our fears; yea, than our hopes. Yesterday she and Carrie crossed over to the station, and I was there superintending. The Church (St. James's) is being painted; it looks very lovely. The graveyard behind is nicely cleaned, and turned posts, painted white, on each grave, designate them. Seton has taken Harris's place, and does very well. He is a most intelligent native. We are trying to get up a Christmas-tree there. How distracted is our poor country! We read the accounts with anxious hearts. Our prayers go up that God, in his own good time, will restore peace and unity.

Later date.

The last hours of the last day of the year have come. My thoughts are of loved ones at home. But I must apologize for unsteady writing, perhaps disconnected thought. I am extremely weak. But for God's mercy the grave had closed over me, and this would have been my

last year in Africa. On Saturday, the twentieth, I came up from Cavalla with little Grace. Sunday, preached, as usual. On Monday was taken with a heavy chill, followed by severe fever of yellow type. For three days it prostrated me, and I was only half myself, but felt ready, if the will of the Lord were so, to draw my feet up into the bed, and with a smile of gratitude resign my weary soul and body to Him who had redeemed it, and whom I serve, my blessed and loving Saviour. Blessed be his name, I am raised up once more. On tottering limbs I walk the room, and am gaining strength each day. My loving wife was pressed with duties which she nobly discharged, while sleepless by night and day, she watched beside me. We had together laid out much work: a Christmas-tree for our station, and one for our children; the meeting of our convocation, at which we had to entertain the Bishop, clergy, and catechist; and, finally, the Sunday-school anniversary. All these things went on in order, successfully, during my illness, for all had been provided for. Dear Carrie I may say did nobly. But I am wearied, and must stop before my heart suffers. May God have you all and our beloved country in his holy keeping, and bring us at last to the rest of the saints, for Christ's sake.

The following reports are copied from a recent number of the *Cavalla Messenger*, a paper published in our African Mission:

Report from Cavalla Station to Cape Palmas Convocation, Dec. 26th, 1862.

The services at Cavalla Station have been steadily maintained since the last meeting of Convocation. The missionary has not been interrupted once by sickness himself; nor has his faithful assistant, Rev. C. F. Jones. The regular routine here is: morning service, with a lecture on the Epistle and Gospel for the day, at half-past seven o'clock a.m.; a Grebo service, followed by a sermon from the missionary, and sometimes Mr. Jones, at half-past ten o'clock; Sunday-school in the afternoon, in which it is the happiness of the missionary to act as superintendent and teacher; and regular evening service, followed by a sermon by the missionary in the evening.

Rev. Mr. Jones preaches usually in Gre-

bo, on Wednesday evenings, after the regular service.

On Thursday a service is held about noon in the missionary study, for the benefit of communicants living amongst the heathen.

It would be faithless to suppose that all these services have been in vain. We have good ground indeed for knowing that they have been blessed to the upbuilding of the Church, and to bringing a few more within her sacred pale. The attendance on the part of the heathen is somewhat improved, and if they do not yield to the truth, they at least appear less opposed to it.

The missionary meeting has been held regularly on the first Wednesday in every month, and the missionary spirit, it is hoped, developed more and more. Even little children seem desirous to give something month by month, while the aggregate contributions of villagers, scholars, and the Female Sewing-Society have averaged \$24.60 per month. Besides occasional visits to Cavalla River, the missionary has been able to go once to Bohlen, preaching on the way, and once to Taboo within the past three months. From the former place and district, the Superintendent will report. Of Taboo I am thankful to be able to report encouragingly. Mr. Minor retains six children under his influence, chiefly supporting them himself, while William Sparrow is their teacher. I found the grounds and house in a neat and proper condition; but what was especially noticeable was the evident improvement of the superintendent and family in spirituality under the afflictions through which they have been called to pass in the war of their people with their neighbors. Mr. Minor remarked, as we talked over the prospects of the station: "We feel that God is with us."

It is with thankfulness that I am able to report that, through the friendly interposition of the Cavalla people, the difficulties which have been so long disturbing the mission-station at Taboo and the Plabo Tribe have been settled.

The semi-annual examinations were held at Cavalla on Thursday and Friday, 17th and 18th inst.

Connected with the boarding-schools there are: girls, 29, boys, 18; day-scholars, boys, 6, girls, 6—total, 59. From Wotte, there were present of boys, 2; night-schools in the heathen villages, 30—making a total of scholars, 91. The two

night-schools in the large town and Nyaro have been revived by the free-will effort of Mr. Charles Morgan and Edward Neufville, who have also charge of the boys' boarding-school.

It is a pleasure to report favorably of these two young men, as also of the teacher and assistant of the girls' school. Edward Neufville is now an applicant to be received as candidate for holy orders.

In the schools, as in the church at Cavalla a respect and deference for those who "are over them in the Lord," has been one of the gratifying proofs of general progress in the Christian faith and practice.

The missionary has performed only one infant and three adult baptisms within the past three months; one person has died—our printer, William White. Brought into the mission at a very early age, he was always an amiable boy, and early made a profession of faith in Christ. Little sensibility and life were manifested, until the illness which proved fatal. Then his heart seemed to be softened. The Bible and its priceless truths were precious to him, and brought peace whether for life or death. God has pleased to grant him death, that he might truly live.

On the Sunday afterward two more scholars were baptized in the place of the dead; thus bringing to the recollection of many that the Church below is only a school for the Church above; and, further, that while Christians are ever passing away from the one to the other, God will ever bring a new and increasing accession; thus always preserving and giving life to his one Apostolic Church, "even unto the end of the world."

Statistics of the station for the year ending December 26: Communicants admitted, 5; transferred to other stations, 13; suspended, 5; died, 3; present number, 77. Baptisms: adult, 3; infant, 9—total, 12. Confirmations, 4; candidate for orders, 1; missionary collections, \$186.91; alms, \$20.27.

J. PAYNE.

Report from High-School.

Through the changes of events, this Convocation finds me in a new position. On the first of October last I was called to leave my pleasant school at Cavalla to take charge of the institution at Mt. Vaughan.

Having, therefore, been in this new

position but a short time, I can report but little done—only some beginnings.

The number of beneficiaries in the high-school is seven; besides, we have nineteen day-scholars, which makes a total of twenty-six.

With the addition of a few exercises, the studies are the same as when my predecessor left. The boys generally seem anxious to improve their minds, encouraging me in trying to impart that which will be beneficial to them.

Our Sunday-school, which has been discontinued for some months past, I am pleased to say, is now regularly opened every Sunday afternoon. The number of scholars, which is yet small, is gradually increasing. I am sorry though to report that the teachers do not all manifest that interest in the school which they should by regular attendance. They seem to have grown weary of the good work. We hope, however, this is not the case, that we shall again see that interest in the Sunday-school of which there were manifestations before, revived in the teachers, when they shall feel it a pleasure, not to speak of their duty, to impart religious instruction to the young, and thus prepare them to become useful living members in the Church of God.

We have also a weekly prayer-meeting connected with the institution, which is held on Wednesday afternoons in our chapel. At present the attendance from the colony is small. We hope ere long to see many delighted in attending the house of prayer, that we may be blessed by Him who has promised to be in the midst of such assemblies.

I beg respectfully to submit the above report, hoping by the next Convocation, (D. V.,) when I shall have had more time, to make a more favorable one.

S. D. FERGUSON.

Report from Hoffman Station.

The writer begs leave to give the following report:

Since the last Convocation, my duties connected with the station are regularly discharged. Morning and evening prayers are punctually attended by the villagers and boys. Sunday prayers are held at half-past six o'clock in the morning, and I preach either at Bill William's town on the opposite side of the river, or at the large town, in turn with Mr. Hoffman.

Every other Sunday morning I read the service and interpret from Mr. Hoffman at St. James's church at half-past nine o'clock. The present attendants are very few.

Our prayer-meeting, for the conversion of our people, is held regularly every fortnight on Sunday evening.

The night-school at my house especially, for the benefit of our older scholars who are learning trades, is now attended with irregularity.

My visits to bush country once every fortnight, as well as those to the neighboring towns three times a week, are still continued without the slightest interruption. I removed to my new house on the 23d of September.

The present number of boarding-scholars connected with the station is seven. But the rapid growth of the village reminds me of the promised text of God to his people who are comparatively few in the midst of the numerous hosts of Satan, when he says: "A little one shall become a thousand."

The whole number of the villagers connected with the station is about forty-four including all little ones; most of them have received Christian baptism.

The villagers, so far as we can see, are industrious and exemplary Christians. May God hasten the glorious period when all the heathen shall be given for his Son's inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. S. SETON.

Semi-Annual Examinations.

These commenced on the 13th, and terminated on the 19th ult.; occupying as usual five days.

MR. VAUGHAN.—The examination took place here on Monday 15th, Rev. Mr. Hoffman with Mr. Seton, the Bishop, and some others being present.

There are at present connected with the school 7 boarding, and 19 day-scholars. The Scriptures, general history, geography, arithmetic, money matters, first lessons in Euclid, and political economy, anatomy, with the usual lower branches, were subjects of examination. The exercises were varied by singing and reading of compositions and addresses.

The young teacher, Mr. Ferguson, whose report may be found in another column, may be congratulated on his success during the short time he has had charge of the school.

We still cherish the hope that Mt. Vaughan may yet merit the name of high-school, in the best sense of that term, attracting not only the advanced scholars of Maryland county, but others from a distance.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This institution, like the high-school, has been depressed by the civil war in America, as well as the want of a well-qualified teacher.

There are at present connected with the boarding-school only about sixteen scholars. Besides, there are on the teacher's roll thirty-five, with an average attendance of eighteen. Miss Eliza Norris, formerly, we believe, a member of the school, is in temporary charge of it, and conducted the examination. Considering her own previous advantages, she has done well since her connection with the school.

It being steamer-day we had quite an episode at the examination in the visit of a Mr. Craft, who was brought in and introduced by Mr. Hoffman. A native of South-Carolina, he has been for some time in England, and now goes as the delegate of some association or parties in England to the king of Dahomey. His object is to induce that dignitary by presents and fair speeches, to abandon his horrible human sacrifices, and wars to obtain victims for the same. Though Mr. Craft may be a worthy gentleman, as he is certainly very agreeable in manner, we predict an utter failure in his good designs. That monster of Dahomey will not be so tamed.

To return to the Orphan Asylum: it is gratifying to its friends to know that another teacher, it is to be hoped, duly qualified for her position, may be daily expected from the United States, under the appointment of the Foreign Committee.

HOFFMAN STATION.—In the handsome church of this station, improved of late by painting and Christmas dressing, were examined on the 17th the three schools of Rocktown, Half-Graway, and of the place; to which was added on this occasion five children from Hätelu or Graway under Mr. Bayard.

The schools at the three former places are taught by Rev. Mr. Toomey and Messrs. Farr and Potter respectively.

All of them are small, our financial difficulties discouraging efforts to enlarge them. At Hoffman Station are six boarders and seven Christian village day-scholars; at Rocktown, eight, including one colonist; and Half-Graway, five; making, with those of Graway, an aggregate of

thirty-one. The children, for the most part young, seemed to have been well taught. We regretted to be compelled to leave in the afternoon, before the more advanced classes at Hoffman Station were examined. But according to report, they did remarkably well.

The children of Christian villagers making their appearance in this and other schools, and their evident superiority to those taken immediately from the ranks of heathenism, is an encouraging indication of real progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE took occasion in a recent number to call attention to the circumstances of great peril in which the missionaries and others in Yoruba were placed.

The anxiety then expressed is in a measure, at least, relieved by the following statement copied from the Feb. number of the *Church Missionary Record*:

Yoruba Mission, West-Africa.

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society take this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of the very widespread sympathy manifested, not only in England, but upon the continent of Europe, on behalf of their missionaries, under the threatened attack of the King of Dahomey. Not only has the appeal for prayer been responded to most cordially at parochial missionary meetings, but it has been recommended by many clergymen from the pulpit, and has formed a special subject of weekly intercession in many Christian families. Under these circumstances, they have great satisfaction in laying before their friends the following intelligence just received from the Yoruba Mission.

The Committee learn that the state of the country, in consequence of the height of the rivers, has been such that it has been hitherto impossible to move an army across the country between Dahomey and Abbeokuta. In the mean time, Commodore Wilmot, in command of the West-African squadron, accompanied by Captain Luce and the surgeon of H. M. S. Brisk, has landed at Whydah, and gone up to Abomey, on a mission to the King of Dahomey. There is, therefore, much ground for hope that the threatened attack

of the King of Dahomey upon Abbeokuta will be mercifully averted.

A letter, dated Ibadan, September 25th, 1862, has also arrived from the Rev. D. Hinderer, speaking of the great comfort which he and the beleaguered mission party had derived from the thought that so much prayer was being poured out for them by the Church at home. He states, that though to their multiplied trials had been added the death of Mr. Jefferies, one of the European catechists, through want of proper nourishment while prostrated by sickness, yet God, in an especial manner, had vouchsafed his protecting care over them, in that when they were in the greatest straits for want of cowries, a heathen woman, previously unknown to them, had come forward and furnished a supply for their wants. Mr. Hinderer expresses his "unspeakable joy that the town-bell has rung, indicative of a speedy opening of the road to Abbeokuta," so that he and the Mission would be able to remove to Lagos. A still further ground of hope is the fact that the Rev. J. A. Lamb, Secretary at Lagos, and Captain Davies, had received permission from the Bashorun of Abbeokuta, not only to visit Ibadan with provisions for the Mission party, but also to act as mediators between themselves and the Ibadans. There is thus good reason to hope that the civil war which has so long distracted the Yoruba country may be speedily terminated.

The Committee trust that this intelligence will lead their friends to mingle thanksgivings with their continued prayers on behalf of the Mission. Gratefully as they recognize the self-denying efforts of their friends to provide the funds needed for their great work, they are still more grateful for this evidence of the prayerful interest manifested on the Society's behalf. They desire to offer their humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the spirit of prayer which has been so largely poured out, and they trust that their friends will ever remember that such contributions are the true strength and stay of the Church Missionary Society.

Madagascar.

Those who have watched the progress of events in the country above named, will be deeply interested in the facts set forth in the following statement published

by the English Church Missionary Society:

THE BISHOP OF MAURITIUS' VISIT TO MADAGASCAR.

In consequence of the death of Ranavalana, the persecuting Queen of Madagascar, and the succession to the throne of her son Radama II., who has for some time identified himself with Christianity, that island, long closed, is now open to missionaries. The London missionaries, after a suspension of twenty years, have resumed their labors. The Bishop of Mauritius has also visited the capital, and, in view of the fact that it is not merely the Hova country which is open, but the entire island, containing a population of some four millions, has felt it to be his duty to take part in its evangelization. He has therefore applied to the Church Missionary Society for help, an application which we have the more readily entertained, inasmuch as our missionaries have already had Magalasy under their instruction in the Mauritius.

After his return from Madagascar, the Bishop attended a meeting of the Mauritius Bible Society, on which occasion, in speaking to one of the resolutions, he gave the following interesting account of his visit to Madagascar:

"The resolution I hold in my hand alludes to the 'silent extension of Christian truth in Madagascar, and the signal demonstration of the divine blessing upon the reading of the word of God.' I think I may say with truth that I was never more impressed in my life with any thing than I was at witnessing the results occasioned by the spread of Christian truth in Madagascar. It is my firm opinion that it is impossible for any one to feel the full force of this impression unless he has witnessed and studied it himself. The effect of Christian teaching in Madagascar struck me as possessing a most remarkable character; and it was first introduced to my mind in this manner: I was requested to attend a meeting of some of the natives. I said I would do so if I could; but the heat of the season was so great that I could not remain on shore, and was compelled to go back to the ship. I there received a letter addressed to me as 'The Bishop of Mauritius, our beloved brother on board the ship,' expressive of the Christians' regret at my inability to be amongst them on the occasion to which I had been

invited, and requesting me to attend in the evening. As regards Tamatave, my impression is, that it must be one of the worst places upon the face of the earth. The outward indications of vice and iniquity there witnessed are dreadful in the extreme. But, in compliance with the request just alluded to, I went on shore in the evening, and found more than a hundred persons met together to receive me. They listened most attentively to the word of God; and their praying and singing were of the most fervent character. They expressed great pleasure at seeing me, and intimated their earnest desire to have Christian teachers sent amongst them. After leaving Tamatave, and proceeding towards the capital, the road lies on the right hand, the sea being on the left. Four attendants left the port with me, and three of these remained with me until I arrived at the capital, one having left me on the way. They were ever ready to enter upon the exercise of prayer. As an instance, I may mention that on one evening I was obliged, from fatigue, to go into my cot, and fell asleep. I was awakened in the early morning by the voices of persons who were engaged in reading the Scripture and in prayer; and, on inquiry, I was informed that these exercises had been carried on throughout the night. I found myself in a large room, suspended in my cot, the room selected for my accommodation having been nearly as large as that in which we are now assembled. They were ever ready for prayer and for reading the Scripture; more so, indeed, than I was able at all times to assist in, owing to my being sick with fever. Proceeding along our journey, we came to a place called Indivaranty, where we met with many Christians, who walked out through the village towards us, to welcome us. On arriving at the village, we went to a house, where we found a woman who is the aunt of a man now in this room, and who was a listener to the missionaries who were expelled nearly thirty years ago. The honesty of the people—in a part of the country where there is no police, and no magistrate or judge—particularly struck me. On one occasion I held a meeting, when three fine young men came in, whom I found to be Christians. They had each a copy of a Malagasy hymn-book, and they started the singing of well-known English sacred airs. In testimony of their desire to read and to hear the word of God, I now hold in my

hand a copy of the New Testament, which, when I left Mauritius, was quite strong and all but new. I was only a few weeks in Madagascar; but such was the desire of the people to handle the sacred volume, that my copy of it has been reduced to the state to which frequent usage of it by them now exhibits it to you. All of these young men were able to read; and one of them engaged in prayer. This was precisely the state of things I met with throughout my passage from the coast to the capital. In the capital, and in its immediate neighborhood, I was struck by yet more sterling proofs of the abiding power of God's word; for, in spite of the cruel persecution of the late Queen, there are at this hour many thousands more of openly pronounced Christians than there were known to be at the ejection of the missionaries in 1845. I met with many Christians who appeared to have had the truth brought to their knowledge in a very special and striking manner. Some of these I particularly questioned. One of them had been taught Christianity by a Hova mother; she had been seized, imprisoned, and had, almost miraculously, escaped; seized again, she was again imprisoned, and put to death with horrible torture. A comrade, anxious to do every thing in his power to oblige and assist her in his persecutions, discovered that it was the mistress of the family who had taught her, and this latter was, in consequence, sold into slavery. What became of her afterwards he never knew. I met with another young Christian who displayed great anxiety to learn to read; he knew a little of the A B C only. On making inquiry concerning him, I was informed that he had not yet made any open profession of Christianity. He had, I was informed, lived at a place where a very wealthy man's child had died, and had recently gone through the ceremony of the *siccididy*—a species of divination employed in certain cases for the pretended denunciation, by supernatural power, of the authors of suspected crimes—he having been suspected of causing the death of the child alluded to. He had been greatly affected by his deliverance from this ceremony, and desired the prayers of all his friends for his future preservation from similar practices. This instance powerfully impressed me with the value of Christianity in its influence upon people otherwise sunk in barbarism and ignorance. With reference to the way in which the Bible

has been circulated, and its knowledge spread abroad in Madagascar, I will only mention one further instance: a young man possessed a Bible, which he had invariably carried about his person during a period of eighteen years. In the course of that long period of time, his Bible had frequently been exposed to the danger of destruction; but he had dwelt with peculiar confidence and satisfaction upon that passage which is found in Jeremiah 46 : 27: 'But fear not thou, O my servant Jacob, and be not dismayed, O Israel: for, behold, I will save thee from afar off, and thy seed from the land of their captivity; and Jacob shall return, and be in rest and at ease, and none shall make him afraid.' That poor man had read this in the midst of his troubles; and he was not afraid. He went on his way: 'And here,' he said to me, 'we are now in good health and in safety.' He further quoted to me the eleventh and twelfth verses of the forty-second chapter of the book above cited, 'Be not afraid,' etc., and six other similar passages from the word of God.

"Mention is made, in the resolution I hold in my hand, of the 'active and cruel opposition' which the word of God has encountered in Madagascar. The proofs of this, which are still in existence, are most striking. I was shown a chain, although the person who showed it to me had previously stated that he 'did not like' to exhibit it. It consisted of very heavy iron rings—now broken and cut through—and had been for many long years around the ankles of a poor Christian woman, whose life those rings had helped to wear away! Other instruments of torture—one of them a long iron bar, with adjusting rings—were shown to me by persons who bore

marks of the sufferings these had occasioned, and must carry those marks to their graves; and, in spite of all this, the word of God has yet gone in and prevailed.

"In speaking to the second part of this resolution—the resumption of missionary enterprise in Madagascar—when I was there, I could not help being impressed with the feeling that, had we attempted one year ago the Mission upon which we were then engaged, we every one of us ran the certain risk of being put to death!

"Arriving on the heights of Antananarivo, I never saw scenery more beautiful than was there spread out before me. In the dwelling occupied by the General and myself, we overlooked the whole of the city. Mr. Ellis, who was present at one of the meetings held there, said there must have been at least 15,000 persons present. I never saw any thing like the fervor I there witnessed. I shortly afterwards addressed the people, when from 1000 to 1400 persons were present—a mighty crowd pressing us in upon all sides. Whilst I addressed them, a kind of electric feeling seemed to possess and pervade the whole assembly. I spoke to them of the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ. The Rev. Mr. Ellis interpreted my observations, and their effect so gratified me, that I recalled those lines:

'In holy pleasures let the day
In holy fervor pass away!'

Numbers, no doubt, merely go to such reunions as a pastime, for the purpose of spending an hour or two. Mr. Ellis commences his services early, and concludes them at eleven A.M.

TO BE CONTINUED.

INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.—Just as this number is made ready for the press, we are put in possession of letters from Africa, announcing the death of Mrs. Auer, wife of the Rev. J. G. Auer, on the tenth of February; and of that of Miss Delia Hunt, on the twelfth of the same month. Both of these beloved missionaries died at the Orphan Asylum, Cape Palmas.

The letters containing the particulars of these sad events, are necessarily deferred to the next number.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from February 15 to March 15, 1863.

New-Hampshire.

Hopkinton—St. Andrew's,.....	\$1 00	
Mrs. Ellen Chase,.....	4 00	\$5 00

Vermont.

East-Poultney—St. John's,.....	4 30	
Norwich—St. Andrew's,.....	1 25	
Wells—St. Paul's,.....	2 20	7 75

Massachusetts.

Boston—Grace, Otis Daniell, Esq.,....	100 00	
Advent, Af., \$6; China, \$6,.....	12 00	
Cambridge—"J. G.,.....	50 00	
Newton Corner—"B." for Af., \$5; China, \$5,.....	10 00	
"I. C.,.....	100 00	
Grace,.....	50	
Pittsfield—St. Stephen's, Mrs. E. A. N.,	50 00	322 50

Connecticut.

Bridgeport—"E. B.,.....	8 00	
Christ,.....	109 00	
New-Britain—St. Mark's,.....	35 37	
New-Haven—Rev. J. S. Dewey,.....	5 00	
St. Paul's, members of,.....	10 00	
Christ,.....	7 41	
Norwich—Christ,.....	83 51	
Waterbury—St. John's,.....	113 00	
Wolcottville—Trinity S. S.,.....	8 00	369 59

New-York.

Brooklyn—A. M. W.,.....	15 00	
Duanesburgh—Christ, t,.....	5 00	
Newtown—St. James',.....	10 00	
New-York—Anthon Memorial,.....	172 36	
Am. Bible Soc. for China, \$625; Japan, \$625; Brazil, \$750,.....	2000 00	
Am. Tract Soc. for Af.,.....	100 00	
St. Bartholomew's,.....	659 11	
Transfiguration,.....	75 00	
Trinity Chapel,.....	370 00	
M. A. H.,.....	50 00	
Miss E. C. Jay, for Japan,.....	100 00	
Saugerties—Rev. Dr. Robertson, ann. sub., for Greece,.....	25 00	
Tarrytown—St. Mark's Chap. S. S.,..	10 00	
White Plains—A friend to missions,..	5 00	3463 47

Western New-York.

Batavia—Phineas L. Tracy, Esq.,....	50 00	
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New-Jersey.

Newark—The House of Prayer,.....	4 00	
New-Brunswick—Children's Hoffman Society,.....	2 00	
Passaic—St. John's,.....	10 00	
Patterson—St. Paul's S. S., t,.....	14 00	
Perth Amboy—"A.,.....	10 00	
Princeton—Trinity, "T., t,.....	4 00	
Salem—St. John's,.....	15 00	59 00

Pennsylvania.

Carbondale—Master John Wurts, for Africa, \$1; Rudolph Wurts, for Af., \$1,.....	2 00	
Cheltenham—St. Paul's Epiphany col- lection,.....	1075 00	
Kensington—Emmanuel S. S., for		

Orph. Asyl., Cape Palmas, W. Af., \$30; Bohlen, \$30,.....	\$60 00	
Lancaster—St. James', for Orphan Asyl., Cape Palmas, \$13; Gen'l, \$52,.....	65 00	
Philadelphia—A friend,.....	25 00	
St. Luke's, for Orph. Asyl., Cape Palmas, \$25; China, \$150; Gen'l, \$930,.....	1105 00	
An old Churchman, for Af.,.....	100 00	
Reading—Christ,.....	75 00	
West-Philadelphia—Ch. of the Sa- viour,.....	82 17	2589 17

Delaware.

Baltimore Mills—Grace, for Af.,....	1 09	
Christiana Hund.—Christ,.....	79 75	
For China,.....	13 00	
Chestertown—Chester Par.,.....	54 00	
College of St. James—Chapel of the College,.....	20 00	
Cumberland—Emmanuel Par.,.....	22 00	
Emmorton—St. Mary's,.....	30 00	
Huntingdon—St. John's,.....	12 00	
Millsboro'—St. Mark's, for Af.,.....	2 50	
Nanjemoj—Rev. R. Prout,.....	109 00	389 84

Kentucky.

Louisville—St. Paul's, a member,....	10 00	
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Ohio.

Cleveland—St. Paul's, \$65.45; Moses Kelly, for Rev. C. C. Hoffman, \$5.03; S. S., for ed. of Bethel Clax- ton and Wilbur Paddock, Af., \$50; "S." for ed. of John Rogers, Af., \$25,.....	145 53	
Mount Vernon—St. Paul's, add'l,....	25 00	170 53

Indiana.

Evansville—St. Paul's,.....	10 50	
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Illinois.

Rockford—Emmanuel,.....	7 00	
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Michigan.

Bay City—Trinity,.....	9 50	
Dexter—St. James',.....	5 50	
Port Huron—Grace,.....	10 00	25 00

Wisconsin.

Madison—Grace S. S.,.....	26 75	
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Iowa.

Iowa City—Orphan's Home. The Or- phan's Mite,.....	1 00	
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Missouri.

St. Louis—St. George's, a member,...	10 00	
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Miscellaneous.

A friend,.....	5 00	
Anonymous,.....	9 60	14 60
Total,.....	\$7,614 20	
Amount previously acknowledged,....	27,503 33	
		\$35,117 53